L 52288-65 EWT(m)/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) RWH/JD

ACCESSION NR: AT5012677 UR/2513/65/015/000/0164/0174

AUTHOR: Sinyakova, S.I.; Markova, I.V.; Galfayan, N.G.

TITLE: Electrolytic concentration of trace amounts of lead and copper at a stationary mercury electrode and their determination from catalytic currents

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii. Trudy, v. 15, 1965. Metody kontsentrirovaniya veshchestv v analiticheskoy khimii (Methods of concentrating substances in analytical chemistry), 164-174

TOPIC TAGS: electrolytic concentration, lead determination, copper determination, mercury electrode, catalytic current

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the electrochemical accumulation of lead and copper impurities in a stationary mercury electrode and their subsequent determination by means of the catalytic currents arising from the dissolution of the amalgam at a steadily changing potential in neutral KCl solutions containing oxygen or H_2O_2. The influence of lead and copper ions, duration of preelectrolysis, concentration of oxygen and of the catalyst ion, temperature, and other factors on the magnitude of the catalytic current of H_2O_2 was studied. It was shown that the maximum potential of lead

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(E_{max} Pb) is equal to -0.41 V and that E_{max} Cu = -0.18 V relative to the saturated calomel electrode, and that the magnitude of the catalytic currents depends linearly on the lead and copper concentration of the solution, with a 25% maximum deviation at copper concentrations equal to 5×10^{-9} M and lead concentrations of 5×10^{-10} to 1×10^{-9} M. The magnitude of the catalytic current of H_2O_2 was found to depend on the ratio of the concentration of the metal ions to the concentration of hydrogen in the solution. A possible mechanism for the formation of this current is proposed. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 4 formulas and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii, AN SSSR (Commission on Analytical Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

24(6)

AUTHORS: Galfayan, P. O., Chobanyan, K. S. (Yerevan) SOV/179-59-4-11/40

TITLE: Approximate Solution of Some Problems of Torsion of Rods With a Thin Reinforcing Coat

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 4, pp 85-92 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The function $F(x,y)$ of the stresses at the torsion of a prismatic rod with a thin reinforcing coat must satisfy the equation (0.1) of Poisson in each of the ranges D and D_1 (Fig 1) of the cross section D_0, which correspond to the basic material of the rod and the material of the coat, the outline condition (0.2) and the conditions (0.3). As the thickness of the coat is very small as compared with the transverse dimensions of the rod, it is assumed that function $F(x,y)$ in the D_1-range changes linearly in the direction n. The outline condition (0.4) for determining F is obtained from (0.2) and (0.3). The thickness of the coat δ in (0.4) must be constant in the direction of the generating line of the cylindrical rod surface, but it may be variable along the outline of the cross section. The formulas

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(0.5) for the tangential stress in the D_0-range, and the formula (0.6) for the D_1-range, are written down. Formula (0.7) is given for the torsional resistance. By use of (0.5), and the formula by Grin and Ostrogradskiy, and after some transformations, the formula (0.8) for the torsional resistance in the D_0-range is obtained from (0.4). It is pointed out that for the solution of concrete problems a new function $\tilde{F}(x,y)$ is often introduced instead of $F(x,y)$ by means of the formula (0.9). The new function satisfies Laplace equation.- The following cases are studied now: 1) Elliptic cross section. The problem of torsion of a rod with elliptic cross section and thin reinforcing coat is solved in elliptic coordinates. Formula (1.15) for F, formula (1.16) for the torsional resistance C, formulas (1.17) for tangential stresses, and formula (1.18) for the maximum tangential stress which occurs at the end of the semiminor axis of the elliptic cross section of the rod, are derived. When the thickness μ of the coat in this case is set equal to zero, the known formulas for the torsional resistance and the maximum tangential stress at the torsion of a rod with elliptic cross section and without reinforcing coat are obtained from (1.16) and (1.18). 2) The

Approximate Solution of Some Problems of Torsion of Rods With a Thin Reinforcing Coat

torsion of a hollow rod, the cross section of which is limited by two confocal ellipses, and which has a thin reinforcing coat on the outer and inner surface, is investigated. 3) A round cross section with a round eccentric cavity (Fig 4). In the two latter cases 2) and 3), the same values, and formulas required for their computation, are determined as in case 1).- In conclusion, it is said that in the presence of a reinforcing thin coat the torsional resistance greatly increases while the tangential stresses change only slightly at the same torsional angle. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR (Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: January 24, 1959

GALFAYAN, P.O.

Bending of a rectangular rod with a thin reinforcing cover. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 13 no.2:63-71 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Elastic rods and wires)

16,7300

S/022/59/012/06/04/009

AUTHORS: Chobanyan, K. S., Galfayan, P. O.

TITLE: Torsion of a Hollow Rectangular Bar With a Thin Strengthening Cover

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, 1959, Vol. 12, No. 6, pp. 89-102

TEXT: The authors consider the torsion of a prismatic bar, the rectangular cross section of which possesses a symmetric rectangular sector, where the external and internal surfaces of the bar are covered with a strengthening layer of constant thickness. The problem is based on (Ref. 1, 2) and reduced to the solution of two completely regular infinite systems of linear equations. The solution is carried out in two special cases with specification of the error.
(Remark of the reviewer: Details cannot be given, since the figure 1 to which the authors refer , and which contains the geometry of the cross section and the applied coordinate system, is missed in the text).
There are 2 tables and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR (Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics AS Armenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1959

Card 1/1

18.8200 24.1000

S/179/60/000/01/023/034
E081/E535

AUTHORS: Galfayan, P. O. and Chobanyan, K. S. (Yerevan)

TITLE: The Problem of the Torsion of a Rectangular Bar with a Thin Reinforcing Covering

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1960, Nr 1, pp 165-167 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper is a continuation of previous work (Refs 1 and 3). The cross-sectional dimensions and the coordinate axes are defined in the figure (p 165). The torsional stress function satisfies Poisson's equation (1) and the contour condition (2), where δ is the thickness of the covering and G, G_1 are the shear moduli of the main material and covering, and C_o is a constant which may be taken as zero for a singly connected region. The torsional rigidity C and the shear stress τ_{xz}, τ_{yz} are determined by the formulae (3). The solution of Eq (1) is written in the form (12), where the λ_k are the successive roots of Eq (7); as $k \to \infty$, $\lambda_k \to \pi (k - 1)/a$. The right hand side of (1) is represented as the series (13), and F(x,y) is then given

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E081/E535

The Problem of the Torsion of a Rectangular Bar with a Thin Reinforcing Covering

by (15) with A and B given by (17). Inserting these values in (15) and rearranging, the final expression for F(x,y) is (18). The torsion rigidity and shear stresses are then obtained as (19), with ϑ the angle of twist. A numerical example is considered for a beam of square cross-section with a steel reinforcement of the thickness $\delta = 0.1a$; $G = 8 \cdot 10^4$ kg/cm^2, $G_1 = 8 \cdot 10^5$ kg/cm^2. The roots of (7) are $a\lambda_1 = 1.312$, $a\lambda_2 = 3.670$, $a\lambda_3 = 6.573$, $a\lambda_4 = 9.627$, $a\lambda_5 = 12.72$. The torsional rigidity $C = 1.157\ Ga^4$ and the maximum shear stresses are $\tau_{max} = 0.532G\vartheta a$ in the concrete and $\tau_{max} = 5.319\ G\vartheta a$ in the iron. Thus the reinforcing covering increases the rigidity of the rod by more than eight times and the maximum shear stress in the main material for a given twist by 20%. Calculation shows that the first term of (19), corresponding to the root λ_1, gives a satisfactory approximation.

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S/179/60/000/01/023/034
E081/E535

The Problem of the Torsion of a Rectangular Bar with a Thin Reinforcing Covering

There are 1 figure and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Arm.SSR
(Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics, Ac.Sc., ArmSSR)

SUBMITTED: September 21, 1959

Card 3/3

89485

10.9110

S/022/61/014/001/005/010
B112/B202

16.7300

AUTHOR: Galfayan, P. O.

TITLE: Bending of a hollow rectangular bar with a thin reinforcing coating

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, v. 14, no. 1, 1961, 51-65

TEXT: The author studies the bending of a hollow bar with rectangular cross section coated outside and inside with a thin reinforcing layer. One end of the bar is fixed, the other end is subjected to a transverse force P. Coating and core have the same Poisson's constant ν, K is the ratio of their shearing moduli. The strain function $F(x,y)$ satisfies Poisson's differential equation

$$\nabla^2 F = -\frac{\nu}{1+\nu} A(y - b),$$

b is the width of the bar, A a constant depending on the dimensions of the bar and the load P. The cross section of the bar is divided into three regions

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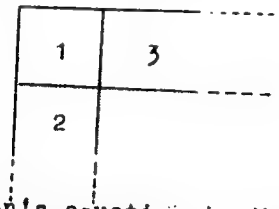
Bending of a hollow...



Poisson's equation in these regions is solved by taking account of certain boundary conditions by the functions:

$$F_1 = \Sigma f_k(x)\,\phi_k(y)$$

$$F_2 = \Sigma \varphi_k(x)\,\Phi_k(y)$$

$$F_3 = \Sigma \psi_k(y)\,\Psi_k(x)$$

The functions ϕ_k and Ψ_k form two orthogonal systems of the form:

$$\phi_k(y) = \frac{\sin\beta_k y + \mu\,\beta_k \cos\beta_k y}{M_k}$$

$$\Psi_k(x) = \frac{\sin\alpha_k x + \mu\,\alpha_k \cos\alpha_k x}{N_k}$$

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Be..ding of a hollow...

S/022/61/014/001/005/010
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where α_k, β_k, M_k, N_k are constants being determined by μ and the dimensions of the bar. The functions f_k, φ_k, ψ_k depend on the constants B_k, C_k, E_k which after the substitutions $C_k = c_k X_k$

$$E_k = e_k Y_k$$

$$B_k = r_k X_k + \sum s_{kp} Y_p + t_k$$

are determined by means of two coupled infinite (regular) sets of equations: $X_k = \sum a_{kp} Y_p + a_k$, $Y_k = \sum b_{kp} X_p + b_k$

The relation between φ_k and C_k is studied by a method of G. A. Grinberg making use of the orthogonality of the set of functions of Φ_k. Finally, the fourth approximation is calculated for a square bar. The author intercompares his results and those obtained by D. I. Sherman. He arrives at the conclusion that in the case of hollow bars the value of Poisson's

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Bending of a hollow... S/022/61/014/001/005/010
B112/B202

coefficient is unimportant. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 13 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR
(Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics AS Armyanskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: September 28, 1960

Card 4/4

GALFAYAN, P.O.

Torsion of a shaft of stepped axial cross section with a thin reinforcing covering. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat.nauk 14 no.5:41-57 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Elasticity) (Torsion)

GALFAYAN, P.O.

Flexure of a U-bar having a thin reinforcing coating. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser.fiz.-mat. nauk 14 no.6:65-75 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Elastic rods and wires)

CHOBANYAN, K.S.; GALFAYAN, P.O.

A problem in the theory of elasticity for a sectional rectangle.
Izv. AN Arm.SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.nauk 16 no 2:43-54 '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Elasticity)

GALFAYAN, P.O.

A plane problem in the theory of elasticity for sectional rectangle with allowance for friction forces. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 16 no.4:17-28 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR.

GALFAYAN, P.O.

Flexure of a clamped rectangular beam. Dokl. AN Arm.SSR 37 no.3:143-150 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN Armyanskoy SSR N.Kh.Arutyunyanom.

GALFAYAN, P.G. (Yerevan):

"Solution of a mixed plane problem of the theory of elasticity for a rectangle."

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

GALFAYAN, P.O.

Solution of a mixed problem in the theory of elasticity for a rectangle. Izv. AN Arm. SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.nauk 17 no.1:39-61 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR.

GALFFY, Lajos, dr.

Coordination of criminal and psychological views in the struggle against crime. Magy pszichol szemle 21 no. 1: 81-84 '64.

1. Capital Court, Budapest.

GALFFY, Z.

"Hungarian cotton picking." p. 563. (Termeszet es Technika, Vol. 112, no. 9, Sept 53, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 2 Library of Congress Feb 54 Uncl

GALFI, Bela, dr.

"Environemental psychotherapy" by C. Skoda and R. Skodova. Reviewed by Bela Galfi. Magy pszichol szemle 18 no.1:108 '61.

*

GALFI, Bela, dr.

Labor therapy at the Institute of Labor Therapy in Pomaz. Magy pszichol szemle 18 no.2:173-183 '61.

1. Egeszsegugyi Miniszterium Munkatherapias Intezete igazgato-foorvosa, Pomaz.

GALFI, Bela, dr.

"Clinical therapy of "institutional" psychiatry" by [Dr] Walter Schulte. Reviewed by Bela Galfi. Magy pszichol szemle 20 no.2:308-309 '63.

GALFI, Bela, dr., igazgato foorvos

"Guide to occupational and work therapy" by Dr.med.Schucking, G.Huchthausen. Reviewed by Bela Galfi. Magy pszichol szemle 20 no.3:493-494 '63.

1. Egeszsegugyi Miniszterium Munkaterapias Intezete, Pomaz.

GALFI, Bela dr.

"Group structure and group performance" by H.Fischer. Reviewed by Bela Galfi. Magy pszichol szemle 20 no.4:618-619 '63.

ADORJANI, Csaba; GALFI, Bela, dr., foorvos; SCHENKER, Laszlo

Objective testing of the effect of drugs by means of psychological methods. Magy pszichol szemle 21 no.2:242-248 '64.

1. Institute of Work Therapy, Ministry of Health, Budapest.
2. Director, Institute of Work Therapy, Ministry of Health, Budapest (for Galfi).

CSORDAS, Jeno, dr.; GYODI, Gyula, dr.; GALFI, Ilona, dr.; PADOS, Eva, dr.

Addison's disease in a 7-year-old patient. Orv. hetil. 106 no.32: 1517-1518 8 Ag'65.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Gyermekklinika (igazgato: Kerpel-Fronius, Odon, dr.).

GALFI, Janos; LIPTAY, Istvan; STEGENA, Lajos; GELLERT, Ferenc; KOVACS, Judit; SEDY, Lorand

Pressure gauge for seismic surveying. Geofiz kozl 3 no.1/11:143-156 '54.

GALFI, Janos; STEGENA, Lajos

Deep reflections in the vicinity of Hajduszoboszlo. Geofiz kozl 4 no.2:37-40 '55.

GALFI, Janos; GELLERT, Ferenc; SEDY, Lorand

Formation of pressure waves by air blasts. Geofiz kozl 4 no.2:41-44 '55.

GALFI, J.; STEGENA, L.

Deep reflections in the environment of Hajduszoboszlo, northeastern Hungary. In English. p. 228. ACTA GEOLOGICA. (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia) Budapest. Vol. 4, no. 2, 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956.

GALFI, J.

Seismic prospecting for minerals. p.3. HUNGARIAN HEAVY INDUSTRIES. Budapest. No. 19, Spring 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956

GALFI, Janos; PALOS, Miklos

Refraction crust exploratory profile in the Hungarian Basin.
Geofiz kozl 8 no.4:177-187 '60.

GALFI, Janos; STEGENA, Lajos

Deep reflections and the structure of the earth's crust in the Hungarian Basin. Geofiz kozl 8 no.4:189-195 '60.

CSOMOR, D.; GALFI, J.

Structure of the earth's crust in the Hungarian Basin according to the data of the Nograd earthquake on February 20, 1951. Geofiz kozl 12 no.1/2:49-56 '63.

GALFI, Janos; STEGENA, Lajos.

Generalized method for determining the thickness of the earth's crust with the aid of P_p and P_s type alternating waves. Geofiz kozl 12 no.1/2:57-64 '63.

SOJAK,L.; MASARYK,S.; GALFY,K.; MOZOLA,A.

Separation of the cracking products of higher linear n-alkanes by gas chromatography with programmed temperature. Ropa a uhlie 5 no.7:195-201 Jl'63.

1. Slovnaft, n.p., Vyzkumny ustav pre ropu a uhlovodikove plyny, Bratislava.

GALFI, Miklos Hungary

"Extraktion der wasserloslichen Mutterkornalkaloide aus der Droge und aus wassrigen Losungen," by Von Istvan MOLNAR, Miklos GALFI UND S. SZ REITZER.

Submitted on Eingengangen am 6. April 1956 by:

Istvan MOLNAR, MIKLOS GALFI, Sarolta Sz. REITZER, Budapest VII, Rottengiller u. 26.

SOURCE: Die Pharmazie, August 1956, Unclassified.

GALFI, M.

Extraction of water-soluble ergot alkaloids from the drug and from aqueous solutions. T. Molnár, M. Gálfi, and S. Sz. Keltzer (Research Inst. Pharm. Ind., Budapest). Pharmazie 11, 548-51(1956).—Pure toluene is a good solvent for alkaloids of the ergotoxine group (I), but extn. H$_2$O-sol. alkaloids (II) only partially. Mixts. of toluene and phenols are good solvents for II but inferior to toluene for I. Mixts. of toluene with univalent aliphatic alcs. (with 4-8 C atoms) effectively extd. alkaloids of both groups. Aliphatic esters mixed with toluene proved moderately good extractants for both I and II. Mixts. of org. solvents with univalent phenols are best suited for extn. of I from aq. solns. of the drug. With such solvents, ergometrine can be extd. from its dil. aq. solns. and its isolation thereby facilitated. G. M. H.

GAL'FI, Ya.; SHTEGENA, L.

Structure of the earth's crust in Hungary. Geol. zhur. 20 no. 3:42-46 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Hungary--Earth--Surface)

Gal'fter P.

USSR/General Problems - Problems of Teaching A-3

Abst Journal : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 33591

Author : Gal'fter, P.

Institution : None

Title : Teaching Physics and Astronomy in the Schools of the Polish People's Republic

Original Periodical : Fizika v Shkole, 1956, No 3, 36-43

Abstract : None

Card 1/1

GALGOCZY, B.

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY : A-13

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 20 1959, No. 72099

AUTHOR : Duma, G.; Galgoczy, B.

TITLE : Investigation of Physico-Chemical Properties of Lead Glazes Colored with Copper Oxide, and Particularly of Medieval Green Tile Glazes

ORIG. PUB. : Epitoanyag, 1958, 10, No 12, 420-430

ABSTRACT : Lead glazes colored with copper oxide have been used in Hungary, since the XV Century and up to now, for the making of tile and other ceramic articles. These articles are usually of a grass-green of bluish-green color. In all instances the glaze consists of $PbO \cdot SiO_2$ + 1-2% CuO. In studying the causes of variation in color of the glaze it was assumed that the variation depends on degree of oxidation of Cu and therefore a study was made of the reaction of heteroneneous chemical equilibrium: $4CuO \rightleftarrows 2Cu_2O + O_2$. On the basis of theoretical consideration many experiments were carried out on calcination of Cu in air medium at different temperature and for different

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

B-13

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 20 1959, No. 72099

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : lengths of time. By means of analytical methods of evaluation of the reaction it was ascertained that the reaction is characterized by the following equilibrium: $4CuO \underset{800^\circ}{\overset{1000^\circ}{\rightleftharpoons}} 2Cu_2O + O_2$. Glazes having the composition $2PbO \cdot SiO_2 - PbO \cdot 1.5\ SiO_2$ + 1% CuO were fired at the critical temperature. Glaze fired at 800° was blulish-green, the glaze fired at 1000° -- grass-green, regardless of the initial composition of CuO. Absorption spectra of glazes thus obtained have confirmed the assumption that change in color depends on degree of oxidation of Cu during firing, and that the color of the glaze is determined by the

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

H-13

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., no. 20 1959, No. 72099

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : temperature of firing, and not by duration of heat treatment. -- S. Tumanov.

CARD: 3/3

BUDAY, Ferdinand; GALGOCZY, Bela

Effect of various organic nitrogen sources on the antibiotic production of Streptomyces globisporus. Biol kozl 11 no.2:99-105 '64.

1. Chair of Microbiology, University of Agriculture, Godollo. Head of the Chair: University Professor Dr. Janos Horvath.

L 38604-66 T JK

ACC NR: AP6028255 SOURCE CODE: HU/0028/65/012/002/0151/0155

AUTHOR: Galgoczy, Gyorgy; Novak, E. K.

ORG: Mycological Laboratory, Public Health Station/headed by: V. Kapos/ (Egeszsegugyi Allomas, Mycologiai Laboratorium); Mycological Laboratory, State Institute of Hygiene/headed by: T. Bakacs/, Budapest (Allami Egeszsegugyi Intezet, Mycologiai Laboratorium)

TITLE: New yeast species, Rhodotorula zsoltii n. sp., and some notes on the taxonomy of the genus rhodotorula

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta microbiologia, v. 12, no. 2, 1965, 151-155

TOPIC TAGS: yeast, plant physiology, plant chemistry

ABSTRACT: A new species of Rhodotorula, named Rh. zsoltii n. sp. has been described. The species produces a red colored carotenoid pigment, assimilates glucose, galactose (weakly) and sucrose (weakly), but not maltose, lactose, raffinose or nitrate and ethanol. It can split arbutin and produces no starch-like compounds. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 33,500]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 11Dec64 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 010

Card 1/1

GALIAKBAROV, A.S., inzh.; SHALFEYEV, S.D., kand. tekhn. nauk;
MASHKEVICH, S.A., inzh.

Effect of pressure in assembling the magnetic circuits of plane selsyns and phase controllers on the characteristics of magnetic materials. Elektrotekhnika 35 no.1:49-50 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

LEVINTER, M. Kh.; GALIAKBAROV, M.F.

High-speed method for the production of bitumen from petroleum residues by oxidation under pressure. Khim i tekh. topl. i masel 9 no.3:32-36 Mr '64 (MIRA 17:7)

GALIAKBEROV, N.Z., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Improving the Kazakh Whitehead cattle. Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.8:42-44 Ag. '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Kazakhskiy institut zhivotnovodstva.
(Kazakhstan--Beef cattle)

GALGOCZY, Jozsef; SZALMASI, Janos

Development of tourism and the situation of hotels in the Borsod County. Borsod szemle 6 no.2:23-30 '62.

1. Borsod Megyei Statisztikai Hivatal.

GALGOCZY, J.; NOVAK, E.K.

A new yeast, Paratorulopsis banhegyii n.sp. from human skin. Acta microb. 9 no.1:77-79 '62.

1. Mycological Laboratory of the Hygienic and Epidemiologic Station of Budapest (Director: V. Kapos) and Mycological Laboratory of the State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest (Director: T. Bakacs).
(YEASTS) (SKIN microbiology)

GALGOCZY, Jozsef, dr.

Study of dermatophytes cultured in soil. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 39 no.5:213-219 O '63.

1. Budapest Fovarosi Kozegeszsegugyi es Jarvanyugyi Allomas (igazgato: Kapos Vilmos dr.) Mykologiai Laboratoriumanak kozlemenye.

(DERMATOPHYTES) (MICROSPORUM) (TRICHOPHYTON) (EPIDERMOPHYTON) (SOIL MICROBIOLOGY)

GALGOCZY, Jozsef; NOVAK, Ervin Karoly

Study of dermatophytes on bacteriological culture media.
Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no.1:16-19 Ja'64.

1. Budapest Fovarosi Kozegeszsegugyi es Jarvanyugyi Allomas Mykologiai Laboratoriuma es Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet Mykologiai Laboratoriuma Budapest.

*

GALGOCZY, Jozsef, dr.

Simple and quick method for the investigation of vegetative anastomosis. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 40 no.2:55-57 Ap'64

1. Budapest Fovarosi Kozegeszsegugyi es Jarvanyugyi Allomas (igazgato: Kapos, Vilmos, dr.) Mikologiai Laboratoriumanak kozlemenye.

GALGOCZY, Jozsef, dr.

Mycotic contamination and disinfection of public baths and of shower rooms at industrial plants. Nepegeszsegugy 45 no.5: 152-154 My '64

1. Kozlemeny a Budapest Fovarosi Kozegeszsegugyi-Jarvanyugyi Allomas (Igazgato: Kapos, Vilmos, dr.) mykologiai laboratoriumabol.

GALGOCZY, J.

The occurrence of Microsporon cookei in Hungary. Acta microbiol. acad. sci. Hung. 12 no.2:141-143 '65.

1. Public Health Station (Director: V. Kapos), Budapest. Submitted November 14, 1964.

Gaál, J.; Novák, E.K.

Rhodotorula Kaltii n. sp. a new species of yeasts, and some notes on the taxonomy of the genus Rhodotorula. Acta microbiol. acad. sci. Hung. 12 no.2:151-155 '65.

1. Mycological Laboratory, Public Health Station (Director: V. Kapos), Budapest and Mycological Laboratory, State Institute of Hygiene (Director: T. Bakacs), Budapest. Submitted December 11, 1964.

L 37817-66 I JK

ACC NR: AP6028454 SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/66/000/003/0243/0248

AUTHOR: Perenyi, Tibor--Peren'i, T.; Novak, Ervin Karoly; Galgoczy, Jozsef--Gal'gotsi, Y.

ORG: Mycological Laboratory, Metropolitan Public Health and Epidemiological Station (Fovarosi KOJAL — Kozegeszsegugyi es Jarvanyugyi Allomas —, Mykologiai Laboratorium), Mycological Laboratory, National Public Health Institute, Budapest (Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Mykologiai Laboratorium)

TITLE: Comparative study of pigment production in Trichopython rubrum strains

SOURCE: Kiserletes orvostudomany, no. 3, 1966, 243-248

TOPIC TAGS: pigment, fungus, plant chemistry

ABSTRACT: An improved method was worked out for the extraction and relative quantitative determination of the pigments of T. rubrum. The amount of total pigment and the quantitative ratio of the two main components were determined in the case of 9 strains. It was concluded that there are differences between the individual strains with respect to both total amount of pigment and ratio of components. It was also demonstrated that, using identical culture media, the mode of incubation also influences the total amount of pigment and the ratio of its components.

Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 tables. [JPRS: 36,599]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 20May65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1

0917 2209

Card 1/1

Microbiology

HUNGARY

GALGOCZY, Jozsef, PERENYI, Tibor, NOVAK, Ervin, Karoly; Capital City Public Health and Epidemiological Station, Mycological Laboratory (Fovarosi Kozegeszsegugyi es Jarvanyugyi Allomas, Mykologiai Laboratorium), and National Public Health Institute, Mycological Laboratory (Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Mykologiai Laboratorium), Budapest.

"Comparative Study of Sabouraud Culture Media Containing Different Peptone Preparations for the Culture of Dermatophyton Fungi."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol XVIII, No 4, Aug 66, pages 374-378.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] By using 7 different peptone preparations in Sabouraud-glucose-agar, it was determined that both the growth of and pigment formation by the dermatophyton fungus species is dependent on the type of peptone used. For preparation of a universal culture medium, the Bacto tryptose Difco preparation was found to be the best suited; this can be replaced with almost identical effectiveness by the Bacto peptone Difco or by the Proteose peptone Difco and Bacto peptone Oxoid preparations. For special, differential-diagnostic purposes -mainly based on pigment formation-, several preparations appear to be suited, depending on the desired result. Both references are Hungarian. [Manuscript received 14 Jul 65.]

1/1

SALYUKOV, P.A., kand. biol. nauk; VERNIGOR, V.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KORMANOVSKAYA, M.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; GOLODNOV, A.V.; SKOROBOGATOV, Yu.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; MALLITSKIY, V.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; CHAGHCHIN, B.V., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; PONOMAREV, P.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; BARMINTSEV, Yu.N., doktor sel'khoz. nauk; NECHAYEV, I.N., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; POZDNYAKOV, P.M., kand. biol. nauk; KOVIN'KO, D.A., kand. biol. nauk; BALANINA, O.V., kand. sel'-khoz. nauk; MOISEYEV, K.V., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ROMANOV, P.F., kand. veter. nauk; PAL'GOV, A.A., kand. veter. nauk; ANAN'YEV, P.K., kand. veter. nauk; VASIL'YEV, B.M., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ABDULLIN, V.A., kand. ekon. nauk; GALIAKBEROV, N., laureat Gos. premii, kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; GUSEVA, N., red.; NAGIBIN, P., tekhn. red.

[Reference book for zootechnicians] Spravochnik zootekhnika. Pod red. N.Galiakberova. Alma-Ata, Kazsel'khozgiz, 1963. 492 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Kazakhstan--Stock and stockbreeding)

GALIAT, V.K.

Changes in the blood of dogs following prolonged high-temperature action. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 5 no.6:53 Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(HEAT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(BLOOD)

GALGOCZY, Jozsef, dr.; SOMOGYI, Tamas, dr.

On differential diagnosis of Trichophyton verrucosum from Achorion schoenleinii in a case of favus capitis. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 38 no.4:172-177 Ag '62.

1. Budapest Fovarosi Kozegeszsegugyi es Jarvanyugyi Allomas (Igazgato: Kapos Vilmos dr.) Mycologiai Laboratoriumanak (Vezeto: Galgoczy Jozsef dr.) es Budapesti Fovarosi Tanacs Heim Pal Gyermekkorhaz es Poliklinika (Igazgato: Sarkany Jeno dr.) Borosztalyanak (Foorvos: Farkas Lili dr.) kozlemenye.

(RINGWORM diag) (SCALP dis)

NOVAK I

GALGOCZY, Jozsef, Dr, NOVAK, Ervin, Dr; Public Health and Epidemiological Station of Budapest City (Budapest Fovarosi Kozegeszsegugyi es Jarvanyugyi Allomas), Mycological Laboratorium: State Public Health Institute, Mycological Laboratorium (Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Mykologiai Laboratorium), Budapest

"The Fungus Flora of Foot Mycosis."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 3, 20 Jan 63, pages 112-115.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] On mycological testing of the cases of crusic interdigitalis and onychia pedis 51 percent of the samples showed positive growth. The majority of the erosions and nail degenerations were caused by trichophyton mentagrophytes and trichophyton rubrum. Double infections with the former and epidermophyton floccosum was also observed. Prevention and therapy of these diseases. The fungus azymocandida gabrel was also obtained from the skin. [20 Western, 17 Soviet-bloc references]

1/1

GALGOCZY, Jozsef, dr.; NOVAK, Ervin, dr.

On the differential diagnosis of Trichophyton mentagrophytes and Trichophyton rubrum. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 38 no.6:265-276 D '62.

1. Budapesti Fovarosi Kozegeszsegugyi es Jarvanyugyi Allomas (Igazgato: Kapos Vilmos dr.) Mykologiai Laboratoriuma es az Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet (Igazgato: Bakacs Tibor dr.) Mykologiai Laboratoriuma.
(TRICHOPHYTON) (TINEA)

NOVAK, Ervin, dr.; GALGOCZY, Jozsef, dr.

Perfect state and morphology of dermatophyl fungi. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 39 no.1:1-11 F '63.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet (foigazgato: Bakacs Tibor dr.) Mycologiai Laboratoriuma es Budapest Fovarosi Kozegeszsegugyi es Jarvanyugyi Allomas (igazgato: Kapos Vilmos dr.) Mycologial Laboratoriuma.
(DERMATOPHYTES)

GALGOCZY, Jozsef, dr.

Dermatophyte fungi in the soil in Hungary. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 39 no.1:11-22 F '63.

1. Budapest Fovarosi Kozegeszsegugyi es Jarvanyugyi Allomas (Igazgato: Kapos Vilmos dr.) Mycologiai Laboratoriumanak kozlemenye.
(DERMATOPHYTES) (SOIL MICROBIOLOGY)

GALGOCZY, Jozsef, dr.; NOVAK, Ervin, dr.

On fungous flora in mycoses of the feet. Orv. hetil. 104 no.3:112-115 20 Ja '63.

1. Budapesti Fovarosi Kozegeszsegugyi es Jarvanyugyi Allomas, Mykologiai Laboratorium es Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Mykologiai Laboratorium, Budapest.
(FOOT DISEASES) (FUNGICIDES) (PHENOLS)
(TRYPTOPHYTON) (DERMATOMYCOSES)

GLAZOV, V.M.; GALGOLEVA, N.N.

Change of the character of chemical bonds in compounds of magnesium with Si, Ge, Sn, Pb during their smelting. Izv.AN SSSR.Neorg.mat. 1 no.7:1079-1085 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:9)

SHALFEYEV, S.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; GALIAKBAROV, A.S., inzh.; YAKUBOV, N.S., inzh.

Improvement of technological features of electrical steel.
Elektrotekhnika 35 no.3:56-57 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

GALIASKAROV, Galimzhan

On the site of former virgin lands. Sov.profsoiuzy 7 no.23: 24-25 D '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Predsedatel' rabochego komiteta sernosovkhoza im.gazety "Pravda," Dzhambeytinskogo rayona, Zapadno-Kazakhstanskoy oblasti.
(State farms) (Farm mechanization)

[redacted]

Port operation in winter. Rech. transp. 23 no.1:18 Ja '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Ufimskogo porta.

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology. F-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 14710

Author : Galiat, V.K.
Inst :
Title : Effect of Certain Chemical Substances on Fungus Stachibotrys Alternans.

Orig Pub : Veterinariya, 1957, No 2, 63-64

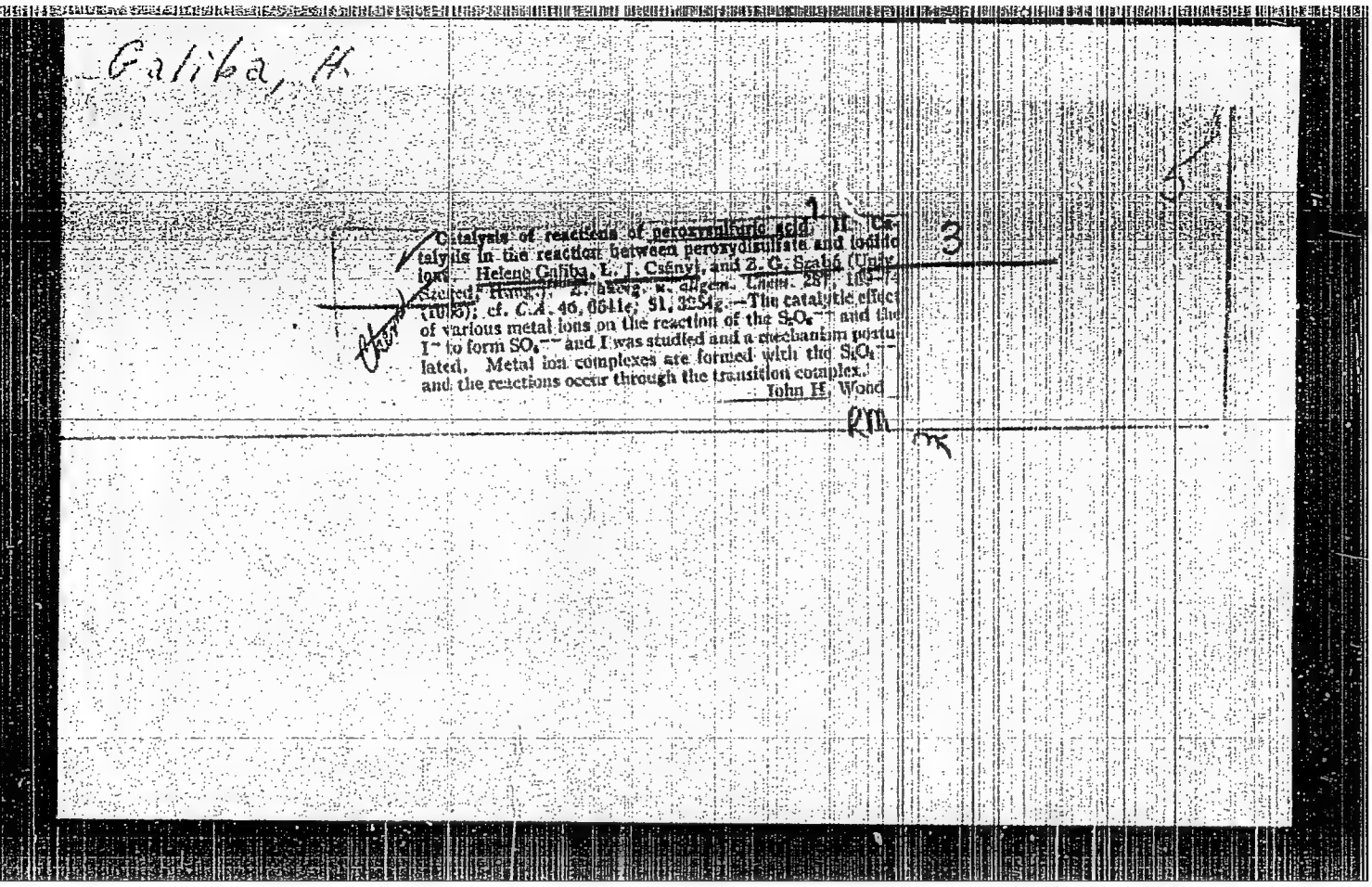
Abstract : One month, 4 month, and 1½year old cultures of S. alternans do not die from effect of 2 and 4% NaOH solutions in over 24 hours. A 4% solution of formalin kills them in 6, 5, and 6 hours, respectively. 2 and 3% solutions of phenol kill spores of all cultures in ½ hour.

Card 1/1

GALIBA, HELENA

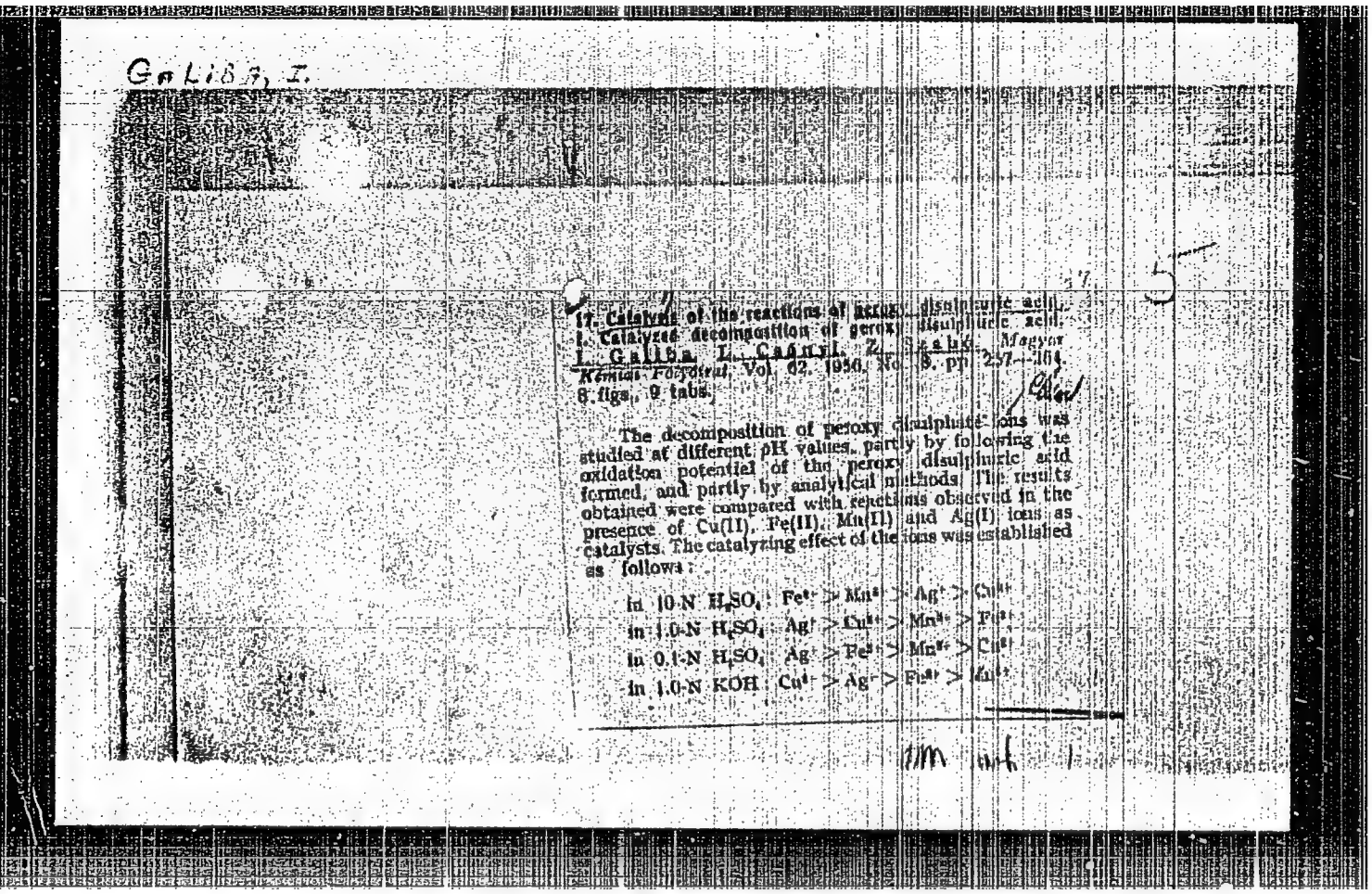
Catalysis of the reactions of peroxydisulfuric acid. I. Catalytic decomposition of peroxydisulfuric acid. Helene Galiba, L. J. Csányi, and Z. G. Szabó (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Z. anorg. u. allgem. Chem.* 287, 152-68(1956).—The decompn. of $S_2O_8^{--}$ was followed qualitatively by measuring oxidation potential *vs.* time for solns. contg. various catalysts and by analyzing the solns. as a function of time. The half life of $S_2O_8^{--}$ is given for solns. 10*N*, 1*N*, and 0.1*N* in H_2SO_4 and 1*N* in KOH with 1, 10, or 50 mg./100 ml. of Ag^+, Cu^{++}, Mn^{++}, and Fe^{++} present as a catalyst. Fe(II) is the most effective catalyst in 10*N* H_2SO_4, Ag(I) in 1*N* or 0.1*N* H_2SO_4, and Cu(II) in 1*N* KOH. In general, decompn. to H_2SO_5 is the most rapid reaction. The effectiveness of Ag(I) and Cu(II) is attributed to the formation of higher oxidation states of the cations. Mo(VI) and W(VI) are less effective in acid soln. than are the other ions. The shapes of the potential *vs.* time curves are in qual. agreement with the analytical results.

D. P. Block



Galiba, H.

Catalysis of reactions of peroxydisulfuric acid. II. Catalysis in the reaction between peroxydisulfate and iodide ions. Helene Galiba, L. J. Csányi, and Z. G. Szabó (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). Z. anorg. u. allgem. Chem. 258, 105–14 (1949); cf. C.A. 46, 6041e; 31, 3254g.—The catalytic effect of various metal ions on the reaction of the $S_2O_8^{--}$ and the I^- to form SO_4^{--} and I was studied and a mechanism postulated. Metal ion complexes are formed with the $S_2O_8^{--}$ and the reactions occur through the transition complex.
John H. Wood

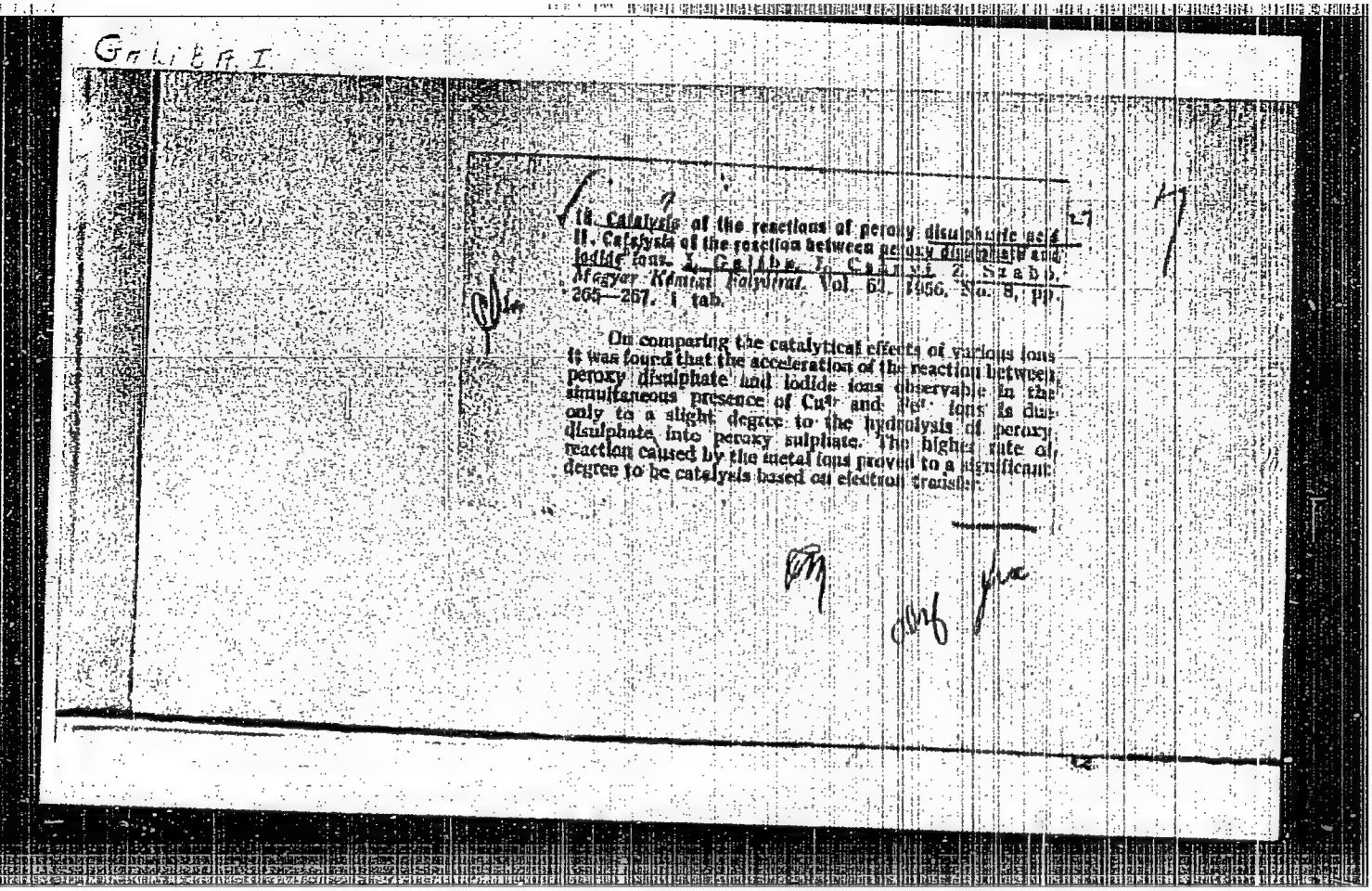


GaLiba, I.

17. Catalysis of the reactions of peroxy disulphuric acid. I. Catalyzed decomposition of peroxy disulphuric acid. I. Galiba. L. Galibá, Z. Galiba. *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat*, Vol. 62, 1956, No. 9, pp. 257–264. 8 figs., 9 tabs.

The decomposition of peroxy disulphuric ions was studied at different pH values, partly by following the oxidation potential of the peroxy disulphuric acid formed, and partly by analytical methods. The results obtained were compared with reactions observed in the presence of Cu(II), Fe(II), Mn(II) and Ag(I) ions as catalysts. The catalyzing effect of the ions was established as follows:

in 10-N H_2SO_4: $Fe^{++} > Mn^{++} > Ag^{+} > Cu^{++}$
in 1.0-N H_2SO_4: $Ag^{+} > Cu^{++} > Mn^{++} > Fe^{++}$
in 0.1-N H_2SO_4: $Ag^{+} > Fe^{++} > Mn^{++} > Cu^{++}$
in 1.0-N KOH: $Cu^{++} > Ag^{+} > Fe^{++} > Mn^{++}$



GALEFFI

II. Catalysis of the reaction between peroxy disulphate and iodide ions. L. Galiba, I. Csányi, Z. Szabó, *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat*. Vol. 62, 1956, No. 8, pp. 265—267. 1 tab.

On comparing the catalytical effects of various ions it was found that the acceleration of the reaction between peroxy disulphate and iodide ions observable in the simultaneous presence of Cu^{2+} and Fe^{3+} ions is due only to a slight degree to the hydrolysis of peroxy disulphate into peroxy sulphate. The higher rate of reaction caused by the metal ions proved to a significant degree to be catalysis based on electron transfer.

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d 7 7

Slow and cold-flame oxidation of acetaldehyde and effect of ethane on this oxidation. D. Gál, I. Galiba, and Z. G. Szabó (Univ. Szeged). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 16, 39-49(1958)(in English).—At a given temp. and pressure a sharp transition between the slow oxidation of AcH and the cold-flame oxidation is observed. Both oxidations are inhibited by the presence of ethane. The inhibition manifests itself by an initial decrease in pressure followed by an increase. The time required to reach the min. increases directly with the ethane pressure. In the presence of ethane higher total pressures are needed to reach the cold-flame region. Analysis of the observed pressure changes points to a reaction zone intermediate between the slow oxidation and the cold-flame region. The results support an earlier hypothesis about the mechanism of cold flames (cf. preceding abstr.).

George A. Hall, Jr.

7
5-May
2

GALIBA, Ilona; LATZKOVITS, Laszlo; GAL, Dezso

Investigation of heterogeneous isotope exchange occurring between solid and vapor-phase substances; a preliminary communication. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.7:323-324 Jl '61.

1. Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem Szervetlen es Analitikai Kemiai Intezete (for Galiba) 2. Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem Kozponti Izotop Laboratoriuma (for Latzkovits and Gal).

L 1184-66 EPF(c) RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5025196 HU/2502/64/042/004/0339/0341

AUTHOR: Szabo, Zoltan G. (Professor, Doctor)(Szeged); Galiba, Ilona (Szeged); Gal, Dezso (Doctor)(Szeged)

TITLE: A moving-wall system for the study of the wall effect in the oxidation of hydrocarbons

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 42, no. 4, 1964, 339-341

TOPIC TAGS: oxidation, hydrocarbon, chemical laboratory apparatus

ABSTRACT: Preliminary experiments to establish the suitability of a novel moving-wall apparatus for the investigation of the wall effect in the oxidation of hydrocarbons were reported on. The apparatus consists of a flow-reaction system with a movable large-specific-surface wall inside. Tests on the oxidation of heptane gas indicated that the apparatus may be suitable for the intended purpose. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry and Central Isotope Laboratory of A. Jozsef University, Szeged

SUBMITTED: 07Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003 JPRS

Card 1/1

SZABO, Zoltan; GALIBA, Ilona; GAL, Dezso

Moving wall system for testing wall effect in the oxidation of hydrocarbons; a preliminary communication. Magy kem folyoir 71 no.1:45-46 Ja '65.

1. Chair of Inorganic and Analytic Chemistry of the Attila Jozsef University, Szeged, and Research Group of Reaction Kinetics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

L 41774-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6031682 SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/65/071/010/0432/0436

AUTHOR: Galiba, Ilona; Latzkovits, Laszlo--Latskovich, L.; Gal, Dezso

ORG: [Baliba] Institute for Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, Jozef Attila Scientific University, Szeged (Jozsef Attila Tudomanyegyetem, Szervetlen- es Analitikai-Kemiai Intezet); [Latzkovits; Gal] Central Isotope Laboratory, Jozsef Attila Scientific University, Szeged (Jozsef Attila Tudomanyegyetem, Kozponti Izotop Laboratorium)

TITLE: Data on the kinetics and mechanism of heterogeneous isotope exchange reactions occurring on the surface of solid catalysts. Part 2: Study of the process occurring at the vapor-solid phase boundary

SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, v. 71, no. 10, 1965, 432-436

TOPIC TAGS: exchange reaction, isotope, heterogeneous catalysis

ABSTRACT: The process occurring at the boundary of iodine crystals and methyl iodide vapor was investigated, the system being employed in the catalyzed oxidation of hydrocarbons. The kinetics of the isotope exchange process had two stages, characterized by adsorption and exchange proper, respectively; the parameters of the two processes varied by the parameters of the catalyzed reaction. A hypothesis was presented to characterize the mechanism of the processes. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 4 tables. [JPRS: 33,540]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 18Mar65 / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 004
OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1

0979 0285

L 46865-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AT6034719 SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/65/071/009/0407/0410

26
B

AUTHOR: Latzkovits, Laszlo--Latskovich, L.; Galiba, Ilona; Gal, Dezso

ORG: (Latzkovits; Gal) Central Istotope Laboratory, Jozsef Attila University, Szeged (Jozsef Attila Tudomanyegyetem, Kozponti Izotop Laboratorium); (Galiba) Department of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, Jozsef Attila University, Szeged (Jozsef Attila Tudomanyegyetem, Szervetlen- es Analitikai-Kemiai Tanszek)

TITLE: Data on the kinetics and mechanism of heterogeneous isotope exchange reactions occuring on the surface of solid catalysts I. Preparation of the solid compounds and determination of their surface 19

SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, v. 71, no. 9, 1965, 407-410

TOPIC TAGS: chemical kinetics, exchange reaction, iodide

ABSTRACT:

rrepared in the presence of different precipitant mixtures and under well-defined conditions, the surface of AgI and other metal iodide crystals has been determined by means of a radioactive indicator method, using I131 as indicator. In the case of AgI, the measurements were also carried out with Ag110-labelling. Furthermore, the surface values obtained were compared with results of

Card 1/2

0921 1349

L 46865-66

ACC NR: AP6034719

BET measurements conducted simultaneously. The surface determinations by means of anion labelling and cation labelling gave surface values which were one and two orders of magnitude, respectively, larger than the BET measurements. It was determined that the surface values obtained by anion labelling show a definite correlation with the mode of preparation. On the basis of the present results it seems probable that, in agreement with data reported by others, the indicator method does not, in reality, determine the surface of the solid material.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 5 tables. /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 18 Mar 65 / OTH REF: 009 / SOV REF: 001

Card 2/2

GALIBEY, B.M.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. T-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 17485

Author : Glukhen'kiy, T.T., Galibey, B.M.
Inst : -
Title : On the Nature of Pleural Fluid in Hodgkin's Disease.

Orig Pub : Vracheb. delo, 1957, No 3, 251-254

Abstract : The pleural fluid from patients with Hodgkin's disease is inflammatory in character, containing much fibrin, 2-10% protein and having a specific gravity of 1016-1020. The cellular composition is non-specific; lymphocytes usually predominate (up to 93%). Significant eosinophilia was noted in one patient with an acute course. There were no Sternberg cells found in any of the examined exudates. In two of the patients there was a hemorrhagic pleural exudate. The pleural exudates in Hodgkin's disease are characterized by a rapid and repeated accumulation of fluid following a thoracentesis.

Card 1/1

USCOMM-DC-55, 108

GALIHEY, B.M., dotsent

Specific gravity of blood and plasma in some lesions of the cardiovascular system. Nauch.trudy L'vov.obl.terap.ob-va no.1:185-188 '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - dotsent I.I. Markov).
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--DISEASES) (BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

GALIBEY, L. I.

137-58-1-2138

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 290 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yavorovskiy, A. A., Galibey, L. I.

TITLE: Polarographic Analysis of Type Metal (Polyarograficheskiy analiz tipografskikh splavov)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t poligr. prom-sti, 1956, Vol 4, pp 104-126

ABSTRACT: Conditions have been found for simultaneous polarographic analysis of Sb-Sn and Pb-Sb. Determination of Sn in the presence of Pb requires prior separation of the two, as their half-wave potentials coincide under all conditions. 0.2 g type metal is dissolved in concentrated H_2SO_4 and H_2O is added to the foregoing, together with the $PbSO_4$ precipitate, to bring it up to 50 cc. The solution is filtered and 25 cc filtrate is supplemented by a background solution (132 g NH_4Cl, 80 cc 15 percent HCl, 24 cc 0.5 percent gelatin solution, and 600 cc H_2O) up to a total of 100 cc. The Sb and the Sn are subjected to polarography in an H_2 atmosphere. Cu and Fe may be analyzed simultaneously. If the Cu and Fe content is greater than 1-2 percent, the peaks of the Sb and Sn waves diminish, and this results in under-

Card 1/2

Polarographic Analysis of Type Metal

reading of the results. If this is the case, additional curves have to be plotted for purposes of calibration. Under these conditions, Ni and Zn do not yield diffusion current and may be determined separately against an ammonia background after separation of the Pb in the form of $PbCO_3$. It is desirable that Cu also be determined against an ammonia background. The disagreement of the results with those obtained by chemical methods is approximately 2.5 percent for Sb and approximately 5 percent for Sn.

1. Type metals--Polarographic analysis

N. G.

Card 2/2

PRIB, O.A.; VASIL'KEVICH, I.M.; GALIBEY, V.I.

Synthesis of esters of 4-chlorobenzenesulfonic acid. Ukr. khim. zhur. 26 no.6:750-752 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Benzenesulfonic acid)

5.3830

29822
S/020/61/140/006/021/030
B103/B101

AUTHORS: Yurzhenko, A. I., Ivanchev, S. S., and Galibey, V. I.

TITLE: Thermostability and initiating activity of diacyl peroxides of paraffinic and phenylcarboxylic acids

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 140, no. 6, 1961, 1348-1351

TEXT: The authors studied the dependence of the initiating activity of diacyl peroxides in homologous series: A) of paraffinic acids on the length of the organic radical, and B) of phenylcarboxylic acids on the number of methylene groups between the phenyl ring and the peroxide group on polymerization of 1) styrene and 2) methyl methacrylate. Therefore, peroxides of 14 acids (a) - n)) were synthesized according to the methods of Ref. 5 (see below) (see Table 1 and the legend below). The polymerization rate of 1) was studied (dilatometrically) in mass and in suspension, and that of 2) in mass. Table 1 shows the rate constants and activation energies of the decomposition of a) - n), which were determined based on

Card 1/5

the rate of their thermal decomposition in ethyl benzene. Based on these data, it has been found that the thermostability of A is only slightly changed by lengthening of their hydrocarbon radicals. The differences in thermostability are, however, remarkable in series B. d is the most stable, whereas the next member in the series, a, is the least stable and decomposes rather quickly at low temperatures. Further on in the series, the stability of the peroxides increases. Thus, c is closely related as to stability to the peroxides A, which corresponds to its structure. These data were compared with the kinetics of the polymerization initiated by a) - n). The rate of generation of free radicals is a function of the decomposition rate of the peroxides. Acceleration of the generation effects more rapid polymerization, whereby the molecular weights of the polymers decrease. Since the radicals are of analogous structure, their activity is, presumably, similar. To 1): The polymerization rate does not vary analogously to the thermostability of the peroxides. The A are much better initiators for styrene than d. Although a decomposes rapidly, it is but slightly active in the polymerization of styrene. A different mechanism is assumed for the thermal decomposition of a. While the $K \cdot 10^3$

Thermostability and initiating...

remain practically the same for A, the polymerization initiated by A does not proceed with equal rates. The rates of polymerization and thermal decomposition of the peroxides do not vary consistently. For instance, the molecular weights of the polymers initiated by d are the lowest in spite of the slowest polymerization. The molecular weight of the polymers increases, when passing to b. The most rapid polymerization is effected by A, the molecular weights being equally the highest. These data do not agree with the equations: $V = \left[k_{incr}/k_{break}^{1/2}\right] \cdot k_{init}^{1/2}[M][I]^{1/2}$ (I); $\overline{P} = \left[k_{incr}/k_{break}^{1/2} \cdot k_{init}^{1/2}\right] \cdot [M]/[I]^{1/2}$ (II), where V is the polymerization rate, $[M]$ the monomer concentration, $[I]$ the concentration of the initiator, k_{break}, k_{incr}, k_{init} are the constants of the breaking, increase, and initiation reactions, and $\overline{P}$ is the average length of the polymer chains (on breaking by radical recombination). This discrepancy is explained by the change of the breaking of the polymer chains on polymerization, although the total character of the free radicals is the same. The change of the

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concentration of the free radicals is determined in the stationary process as follows: $dR/dt = k_0[\Pi] - k_2[R_0]^2 - k_3\left[\Sigma M_n R\right] R_0 - k_4\left[M_n R\right]^2$, where R_0 are primary radicals, $M_n R$ polymer radicals, k_0, k_2, k_3, k_4 constants of the corresponding reactions. Thus, the breaking of the chains may occur on interaction between primary and polymer radicals (benzoyl peroxide) and between the polymer radicals themselves. This is the case for paraffin peroxides, where higher rates and molecular weights develop. To 2) Here, the kinetics agree completely with the two equations and vary consistently with the decomposition rate of the peroxides. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 6 references: 1 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 5: L. S. Silbert, D. Swern, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 81, 2364 (1959); D. F. De Tar, L. A. Carpino, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 77, 6370 (1955); W. Kern, K. Kossman, M. Rugenstein, Macromol. Chem., 15, 122 (1955).

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Table 1: Rate constants and activation energies of the decomposition reaction of the peroxides.

Table 1

Перекись (3)	K·10³ при 73,5° (1)	K·10³ при 85,0° С (1)	E, ккал/моль (2)	Перекись (3)	K·10³ при 73,5° (1)	K·10³ при 85,0°С (1)	E, ккал/моль (2)
d ПБ	1,19	4,44	31,2	k ПЭК	4,6	17,7	30,7
a ПФУК	2,8 (0°С)	36,0(25°С)	22,0	i ПКЛК	4,3	18,7	29,9
b ПГКК	5,0	20,3	30,1	j ППК	4,7	19,3	29,7
c ПФМК	3,0	14,8	31,0	k ПКНК	4,6	19,0	30,1
e ПМК	4,1	16,7	30,1	l ПЛ	4,6	19,0	30,1
f ПВК	4,1	16,5	30,0	m ППаК	4,7	19,7	30,0
g ПКАК	4,1	17,4	30,7	n ПСК	4,6	18,9	29,9

Legend: (1) $K \cdot 10^3$ for; (2) E, kcal/mole; (3) peroxide; a) phenylacetic, b) hydrocinnamic, c) phenylbutyric, d) benzoic, e) butyric, f) valeric, g) caproic, h) enanthic, i) caprylic, j) pelargonic, k) capric, l) lauric, m) palimitic, and n) stearic acid peroxide.

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